

Wellington Rural District Council

(SOMERSET).

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1945.

By R. De VEIL KING,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Rates for England and Wales as a whole:—

Live births per 1,000 civilian population	16.1
Still births per 1,000 civilian population	0.46
Deaths (all causes) per 1,000 civilian population	11.4
Maternal Mortality, all causes, per 1,000 total (live and still) births	1.79
Infant Mortality, all causes, per 1,000 total (live and still) births	46.00

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1945.

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.....	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever.....	—	—	—
Scarlet fever.....	—	—	—
Whooping cough	2	1	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	2	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—
Acute infectious encephalitis.....	1	—	1
Cancer of buccal cavity, oesophagus, uterus	1	—	1
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
Cancer of breast	—	1	1
Cancer of all other sites	3	4	7
Diabetes	1	1	2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	4	10	14
Heart disease	6	12	18
Other disease of the circulatory system....	2	4	6
Bronchitis	4	4	8
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Other respiratory disease	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—
Other digestive disease.....	—	3	3
Nephritis	3	2	5
Puerperal and post abortion sepsis	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	—	—
Premature birth	1	1	2
Congenital malformation, birth injuries, etc.	—	1	1
Suicide	—	—	—
Road traffic accidents.....	—	—	—
Other violent causes	3	2	5
All other causes	3	5	8
All causes—Total	40	55	95

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1945.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Infanticide	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Inattention at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Totals	5	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	7

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals.

Infectious Diseases.—Cases of infectious diseases are sent to the Taunton and District Joint Isolation Hospital, situated in the Borough of Taunton—Wellington Rural District is one of the contributory authorities. Home Isolation is carried out whenever the home conditions are satisfactory. Some cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are admitted to the Isolation Hospital but maintained by the Somerset County Council. Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia are similarly admitted to the Isolation Hospital and maintained by the County Council.

Tuberculosis.—Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis come under the County Scheme for treatment. The Sanatoria are at Quantock, Wincanton and Taunton for Pulmonary cases. Cases requiring Orthopaedic treatment are admitted to Chard Sanatorium and to Bath Orthopaedic Hospital. Pre-Tubercular children and children with Tubercular Glands are sent to Compton Bishop Children's Home, near Axbridge.

Small-Pox.—Provision for the accommodation of cases of Small-pox is made by the County Council at its Hospital at Cossington, near Bridgwater.

General Medical and Surgical.—The district is served by the Cottage Hospital in Wellington, and there are in-patient and out-patient facilities at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital in Taunton and at the Hospitals in Bristol.

Chronic Sick.—These are received into the Public Assistance Institutions in Wellington and Taunton.

Mental Sick.—Cases are admitted to the Mental Hospital at Cotford, near Taunton.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Tuberculosis.—Clinics for this disease are held in Taunton as part of the County Tuberculosis Scheme and are attended by a County Tuberculosis Officer. In conjunction with the Clinics there is an After Care Committee working in co-operation with the Tuberculosis Officer.

Venereal Diseases.—A combined Clinic and Treatment Centre is maintained by the County Council at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Acts are administered by the County Council, under whose supervision are also the midwives practising within the area. There is an excellent Maternity Home in Wellington Urban District, to which a considerable number of women from the Rural District is admitted for confinement. Every case of Puerperal Pyrexia and Maternal Mortality is investigated by the Medical Staff of the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities.—The County Laboratory is situated in the Borough of Taunton. No charge is made for the general bacteriological examinations of swabs, blood, sputum, etc.; this service is available also to the Doctors practising in the District without charge. Bacteriological and chemical analyses are also undertaken for the examination of milk, foods, water supplies and sewage effluents, etc.

Ambulance Facilities.—The Wellington and District Ambulance Society, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, was inaugurated in 1930. The Ambulance Service is well organised and adequate for the areas of Wellington Urban and Rural Districts.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

There have been no changes during the past year.

The Council's Engineers have prepared a post-war water supply scheme to cover certain areas of the District and at the same time to augment the Milverton and Wiveliscombe existing public water supplies by taking in additional springs. The Regional Water Scheme has been submitted to the County Council. Priority is anticipated in the case of Oake and Sampford Arundel.

Parishes or areas covered are:—

Bathealton through part of Stawley to Ashbrittle and south-east to Tracebridge.

Bathealton to Spring Grove, crossway then north to augment Wiveliscombe supply and include Langley and Ford.

Spring Grove and north east and east to Buttsway to augment Milverton supply and further east to supply Houndsmoor and on to East Nynehead.

East Nynehead northwards to Oake and on to Taunton—Milverton main road where it turns west to supply Hillcommon with possible extension to Preston Bowyer.

Hillfarrance would be supplied from the Oake main.

Spring Grove crossway to Langford Budville and on to Thorne St. Margaret and White Ball. The supply could then be taken to Sampford Arundel—Sampford Moor—Pleamore Cross—Wrangway, and Ford Street.

A scheme is also included for Chipstable.

The following Summary shows in alphabetical order, the present water supplies in the District by Parishes, giving their acreage and population according to the Census of 1931.

The Public main water supplies in the District are chlorinated and analyses taken at regular intervals throughout the year have been found to be satisfactory.

ASHBRITTLE. 2158 Acres. Population 220.

Pump on Village Green. Remainder by wells.

BATHEALTON. 2598 Acres. 179.

Pump to well near Rectory. Remainder by wells and springs.

BRADFORD. 1814 Acres. 393.

Piped supply through Parish from Taunton Corporation mains.

CHIPSTABLE. 2455 Acres. 323.

Two standpipes in Village from spring and well. Remainder wells and springs.

FITZHEAD. 1247. Acres. 194.

Piped supply from Taunton R.D. mains at Halse. All but 3 houses are supplied from this main.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE. 2234 Acres. 440.

Privately owned water supply from 3 supplies, all from covered collecting tanks and piped to Village.

Owing to shortage it is necessary to haul water to this Village during the summer.

MILVERTON. 3465 Acres. 1185.

Piped supply from covered reservoir at Furbers Well.
Yield 6/12/34 8,600 G.P.D. normal 30,000 G.P.D.

Two springs below Furbers Well. Yield 6/12/34 3,400 G.P.D. normal 40,000 G.P.D.

Pumped to reservoir by Diesel 3 h.p. Lister Engine with Easton & Johnson Treble Ram Pump 2,500 G.P.H. or Lister 2½ h.p. Petrol Engine 1,400 G.P.H. Borehole at Olands feeds into 6in. trunk main by means of Beresford Submersible Electric Pump with booster pump at ground level. Output, 1,400 G.P.H.

It was not necessary during the summer to shut off the water supply during the night, but considerable pumping was necessary.

NYNEHEAD. 1706 Acres. 288.

16 Council houses supplied through pipes by storage tank and windmill over well.

Private piped supply and private wells.

OAKE. 1754 Acres. 413.

Supplied by wells and springs.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL. 1216 Acres. 323.

Sampford Moor is supplied by spring from covered collecting tank and piped to hamlet.

Remainder springs and wells.

Owing to shortage it was necessary to haul water to several areas in this Parish during the summer of 1944.

STAWLEY. 2663 Acres. 302.

Supplied by springs and wells.

THORNE ST. MARGARET. 824 Acres. 89.

Supplied by springs and wells.

WEST BUCKLAND. 3739 Acres. 681.

Blackmoor is supplied by spring from covered collecting tank and piped to hamlet.

West Buckland village and district has piped supply from Taunton Corporation mains.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT. 2933 Acres. 504.

Holywell Lake is supplied by public spring with shute. Remainder is by wells and springs.

WIVELISCOMBE. 201 Acres. 1262.

Water is obtained from springs at Withycombe, gathering ground to a covered reservoir and piped to the Town. Yield 11/9/34, 22,500 G.P.D. Spring over 100,000 G.P.D. Capacity of reservoir 36,000 gallons. The water is chlorinated, the plant being a Wallace and Tiernan Automatic Chlorometer in duplicate. Water is obtained from a bore-hole 285 feet deep and pumped by a 15 h.p. Electric Motor direct mounted on a verticle spindle deep well turbine pump 14 stages at bottom 125 feet down 4 stages booster pump at top. (Mirrlees Watson Engineering Co. Ltd., Glasgow).

Delivers 5 to 6 thousand gallons per hour with 4in. service main from reservoir.

This is not duplicated.

It was necessary for a short period to shut off the water supply during the night.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT. 5904 Acres. 744.

Langley Cross and Lower Langley supplied by spring from covered collecting tank and piped to Hamlet.

Remainder springs and wells.

Sewage Disposal.

During the year a new sewer was laid at Holywell Lake. Three premises remain to be connected to the new sewer.

The Council's Engineers have prepared a sewerage and sewage disposal report for the District, which has been approved by the Council. The report divides the District into three categories.

1. Existing sewage works needing enlarging or modernising.
2. Complete sewage schemes desirable
 - (a) including joint schemes and
 - (b) individual schemes.
3. Various areas where minimum schemes are required. Priority is anticipated for Bradford-on-Tone, Milverton, Langley and Langley Marsh, Hillcommon and Hillfarrance.

The existing Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the District is here shown tabulated by Parishes:—

ASHBRITTLE. 2158 Acres. Population 220.

Septic tank to 4 Council houses in Rectory Road.

BATHEALTON. 2598 Acres. 1794.

Privately owned septic tanks.

BRADFORD. 1814 Acres. 393.

Most of the sewage collects at Gigley's pit near roadside leading to Hele.

Septic tank for 8 Council Houses at Tone Green.

Hamlet at Heatherton where a row of bungalows discharge into septic tank with filter, and second collecting tank for 4 houses near crossway at Heatherton Park.

CHIPSTABLE. 3455 Acres. 323.

Septic tank to 4 Council houses at Waterrow.

FITZHEAD. 1247 Acres. 194.

Septic tanks at 2 Council Housing Sites of 6 and 4 houses respectively. Part of Village sewage runs along roadside.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE. 2234 Acres. 440.

Septic tank with filter to 8 Council houses.

Most of sewage collects in tanks or is land treated in large field at rear of houses.

MILVERTON. 3465 Acres. 1185.

Two settlement tanks with scumboards—total capacity about 20,000 gallons—and effluent then passes over 7 weirs through about 700 yards of open land treatment to Hillfarrance brook.

NYNEHEAD. 1706 Acres. 288.

Hartley's system for 16 Council houses.

Lower Nynhead sewage passes through Orchard in open gutter; other properties have private septic tanks.

OAKE. 1754 Acres. 413.

Septic tank to 4 Council Houses.

Hamlet with no drainage system, but some private tanks.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL. 1216 Acres. 323.

Septic tank to 4 Council houses.

Houses with private tanks.

STAWLEY. 2663 Acres. 302.

Private tanks to houses.

THORNE ST. MARGARET. 824 Acres. 89.

Private tanks to houses.

WEST BUCKLAND. 3739 Acres. 681.

Septic tank for 2 Council House Estates of 4 each. Sewage discharges in open gutter in field at rear of School.

Hartley's system for Ham and Budgetts Cross Council Housing Sites (24 altogether).

WELLINGTON WITHOUT. 2933 Acres. 504.

A new Sewer and small Sewage Disposal Works were completed during 1945, at Holywell Lake. Otherwise there are only private septic tanks.

WIVELISCOMBE. 201 Acres. 1262.

Hillsmoor. Consists of 4 settlement tanks each of 25,000 gallons capacity used in series. Sewage is screened and the grit first removed. Effluent then passes over grass land.

Style. Two settlement tanks, one of which is reserved for storm water. Sewage is screened and grit removed. Capacity of tanks is 11,500 gallons each. Effluent passes over 10 weirs and thence over grass land.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT. 5904 Acres. 744.

Septic tanks at Langley Cross for 16 Council Houses and at Croford for 4 Council Houses.

Collecting tank at Langley Orchard for Langley and Langley Marsh. Effluent discharges at roadside.

Public Cleansing.

Refuse Collections are now undertaken by the Council in the following areas:—

Weekly—Wiveliscombe—Extended quarterly to Heathstock. Milverton (alternate weeks salvage and house refuse extended quarterly to Preston and Hillcommon).

Quarterly—Ashbrittle, Bathealton, Bradford, Fitzhead, Langford Budville, Nynhead, Sampford Arundel Wellington Without, West Buckland.

SALVAGE.

A total of 39 tons 4 cwts. has been salvaged during the year by the Council and Toc H., the cash value of this being £281, and made up as follows:—

			<i>District Council.</i>		<i>Toc H.</i>	
			<i>Tons.Cwt.</i>		<i>Tons.Cwt.</i>	
Waste Paper	.....	.....	17	18	16	0
Rags, Sacking, etc.	.....	.....	2	0	0	11
Bones	.....	.....	1	8	0	3
Rubber	.....	.....	1	1	0	3
			<hr/>		<hr/>	
			22	7	16	17
			<hr/>		<hr/>	

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is a Public Swimming Bath at Wiveliscombe Recreation Ground. It is fed by spring water from Withycombe and Coate. These sources are highly polluted so that chlorination of the water is necessary before it enters the Swimming Bath.

Schools.

The Sanitary conditions and Water Supply of the Public Elementary Schools in the District are generally satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following tabular statement is furnished by the Sanitary Inspector.

Number and nature of Inspections during the year 1945:—

Dwelling-houses	314
Slaughter-houses	—
Bakehouses	32
Other Premises where food is prepared or sold	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	52
Places where animals are kept (other than Cowsheds)	—
Infectious Diseases Enquiries and Disinfections	6
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	34
Miscellaneous	49

Number of Notices served during the year:—

Informal Notices	5
Statutory Notices (Milk and Dairies Order, 1926)	21

Result of Service of Notices:—

Total Notices complied with	3
Notices standing over at the end of 1945	23

Shops and Offices. Under the provisions of Sec. 13 (3) of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences of shops, 4 visits have been made.

Camping Sites. The Council has issued one licence in respect of a camping site appearing to fall within Section 269 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Smoke Abatement. No action has been found necessary to be taken under Section 101 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Swimming Baths and Pools. There is one at Wiveliscombe.

Eradication of Bed-bugs. No Council or other houses have been found to be infested with bed-bugs.

Offensive Trades. There is no offensive trade in the District within the meaning of Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Water. Samples from the Public Supplies were periodically examined during the year. Samples from the Milverton Supply were reported as unsatisfactory and after investigation of the source of the supply, the Council decided that the supply should be chlorinated.

Bakehouses. There are seven Bakehouses in the District, 32 inspections were made to them. One of them has been found to be most unsatisfactory. Six of the bakehouses now draw their water supply from public mains.

Meat Supply. Under the Live Stock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order, 1940, the slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried out only at certain specified slaughter houses. As none of these are in the District, meat sold at the Butcher's Shops has been inspected before sale to the consumer. Normally there are 8 Licensed Slaughterhouses in the District.

The following foods were surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Canned Meat $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.—Butter $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.—Dates 2 cwts. Oats 40 lbs.—and 30 lbs. Hindquarter "A" Beef due to bone taint.

Milk Supply. 52 inspections were made to 200 registered premises in the area. 93 samples of milk were taken and examined by the County Bacteriologist. The analytical results were as follows:—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. found satisfactory</i>	<i>No. found unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Percentage unsatisfactory</i>
Tuberculin Tested	58	52	6	10.34
Accredited	18	18	—	—
Examined for tubercle bacilli	15	15	—	—
Pasteurised	2	2	—	—
Totals	93	87	6	6.45

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. No cows had to be slaughtered during the year under this Order.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Number of Producers on the Register 200

Number of Distributors on the Registers divided

as follows:—

(a) Distributors only 2

(b) Distributors who are also Producers 86

Milk Special (Designated) Order, 1936 and 1938.

Under these Orders, the following Licences are in force in the District and issued by the County Council:—

Licences: Tuberculin tested producers	19
Accredited producers	7

In addition, there is one Supplementary Licence issued by the Local Authority for the Sale of Pasteurised Milk in the District, but which is not produced therein.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

On the 31st December, 1945, the following were billeted in the District:—

Unaccompanied children	4
Accompanied children	1
Mothers, Helpers and Teachers	2
	—
	7

In requisitioned cottages:—

Mothers	17
Accompanied children	43
Adults and Teachers	16
	—
Total	83
	—

HOUSING.

There have been 5 cases of overcrowding recorded during the year, none of which could be abated. At the end of the year there were still 83 evacuees of all categories in the District. Four dwellings condemned under the Housing Act, 1936, are still occupied and covered by Regulation 68A. Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. In addition, 25 cottages are under Requisition Orders by Authority of the same Regulations.

The Council have had under consideration the post-war housing needs of the District (a) to replace unfit dwellings; (b) to abate overcrowding; (c) for other reasons. To obtain the number of houses to be built to replace unfit dwellings, a housing survey is being carried out in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 64/44—Rural Housing. This Survey covers all houses up to and including £16 Rateable Value. During 1944—1945, 139 houses have been inspected and classified as follows, under the Housing Act, 1936:—

Sec. 9.	Sec. 11.	Sec. 25.	Total.
41	48	50	139

Having considered the factors, the Council at present intend to erect a total of 246 houses in their 5-year programme, 80 of these to be built during the first year.

Sites have been approved for the following houses:—

Milverton—Courtfield	10	
Doltons	2	(Swedish Timber Houses)
Houndsmoor	4	(Swedish Timber Houses)
Oake—	6	(Swedish Timber Houses)
West Buckland—Ham	10	
Crown Inn	10	
Wiveliscombe—	72	
a total of	114	

At the end of the year there were about 150 applicants on the waiting list for Council Houses.

The following table shows the Parishes in which the Council have erected houses under the various Acts:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>No. of houses.</i>	<i>Total for Parishes</i>
Ashbrittle	Rectory Road	4	4
Bathealton	—	—	—
Bradford-on-Tone	Tone Green	8	8
Chipstable	Waterrow	4	4
Fitzhead	Church Lane	4	
	Hills	6	10
Langford Budville	Reynolds	6	6
Milverton	Lower Fairfield	8	
	Fairfield Terrace	8	
	New Field	4	
	Torrels, Hillcommon	4	
	Courtfield	30	54
Nynehead	Farthings Close	16	16
Oake	Bridge	4	4
Sampford Arundel	Breach	4	4
Stawley	—	—	—
Thorne St. Margaret	—	—	—
Wellington Without	Holywell Lake	4	4
West Buckland	Sawyers Hill	4	
	Holway	4	
	Budgetts Cross	8	
	Ham	16	32
Wiveliscombe	Northgate	53	
	Southgate	28	81
Wiveliscombe Without	Croford	4	
	Langley	14	18
			—
			245
			—

Of the above total of 245 houses, 107 were built to replace houses dealt with by Slum Clearance in previous years, under the Housing Acts of 1930 and 1936.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of notifications received for Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis), age groups and numbers admitted to Taunton Isolation Hospital:—

DISEASES	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS							No. admitted to Hospital.
		0 —	1 —	3 —	5 —	10 —	15 —	25 and over	
Scarlet Fever	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	38	4	3	3	21	5	2	—	—
Measles	101	—	13	11	62	9	6	—	1
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

The following table shows some of the notification rates for Wellington Rural District compared with those for England and Wales taken as a whole:—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Notification Rates for Wellington R.D.</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
Scarlet Fever	0.39	1.89
Whooping Cough	4.98	1.64
Measles	13.24	11.67
Diphtheria	0.13	0.46
Puerperal Pyrexia	8.69	9.93

The above figures are calculated Rates per 1,000 civilian population with the exception of Puerperal Pyrexia which is calculated per 1,000 live and still births.

The District is one of the constituent Authorities forming the Taunton and District Joint Isolation Hospital Board. The Annual Report of the work done at Taunton Isolation Hospital during 1945 will be found at the end of this report.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis. Time will show whether the decrease in Diphtheria may be attributed entirely or partly to Immunisation against Diphtheria. The disease incidence appears to be shifting from the most susceptible ages 0 to 15 years to the higher age groups. Immunisation is being carried out by the Medical Staff of the Somerset County Council and by General Medical Practitioners in the District. In the recent Circulars (193/45 and 194/45) issued by the Ministry of Health, stress is rightly laid on ensuring primary inoculation of as many pre-school and school children as possible. At the same time it must be remembered that, if Diphtheria is to be kept under control, the state of resistance of children who have received primary immunisation must be maintained by re-inoculation at suitable intervals. Infants of the age of 8 to 9 months should be immunised because one of every two unimmunised contracting the disease under the age of one year, dies. By the time the child reaches school age, the primary stimulus of the earlier immunisation has waned, and, to remedy this, every child should be given a reinforcing dose of toxoid before he begins school attendance. After 6 years of mass immunisation of the children of this country, approximately 55 per cent. have been immunised. The aim is to immunise at least 75 per cent. The Circulars point out that there are some 600,000 children being added to the country's susceptible population every year and it is suggested that it is to the age group one and two that much greater attention should be directed in 1946. It is estimated that the rate of dying from Diphtheria is approximately 23 times as great amongst the non-immunised as amongst the immunised. The following figures show how the Scheme is progressing in Wellington Rural District:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Pre-school Children age group 0-4.</i>	<i>School Children age group 5-15.</i>
1941	247	674
1942	106	131
1943	80	14
1944	85	24
1945	117	5

Based on mid-year 1945 population, it is estimated that there are in the District 573 children under 5 years of age and 1,150 children between 5 and 15 years.

TAUNTON & DISTRICT JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF CASES ETC., FOR YEAR 1945.

Admitted	Brought forward, 1944	Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1945	Discharged	Died	No. of Patient Days.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Diphtheria Contacts	Tonsillitis (Vincent's, etc.)	Measles.	Measles Contact	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox.	Mumps	Mumps Contact	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Tuberculous Meningitis	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dermatoses (Observation)	Abortus Fever	Puerperal Fever	Septic Abortion	Toxaemia of Pregnancy	Parturition (Complicated)	Baby born in Hospital	Nursing Mothers	Contact Infants	Broncho-Pneumonia	Gastro-Enteritis	Acute Rheumatic Fever	Cystitis	Pleurisy					
Taunton Borough	92	6	10	84	4	2339	28	6	7	-	15	10	1	2	2	-	-	5	1	-	3	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wellington U.D.	15	3	2	16	-	475	8	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Taunton Rural	31	-	6	24	1	745	16	2	2	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-			
Wellington R.D.	6	2	1	7	-	281	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bridgwater Rural	7	-	1	6	-	224	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dulverton Rural	11	1	-	12	-	500	1	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Authorities	18	-	-	17	1	415	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
War Office	8	-	-	8	-	191	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Maternity and Child Welfare																																									
Somerset C. C.	35	-	1	33	1	615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	18	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Taunton M.B.	34	-	-	33	1	678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff	3	-	-	3	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	260	12	21	243	8	6562	60	13	14	2	24	15	1	4	4	3	1	7	3	1	3	2	5	11	1	35	6	1	1	1	1	2	18	2	16	2	1	1	1	1	1

